

Questions & Answers
Kelly's Spur Station
Comm Number: 54839-9999-67-A
BRRS Number: 03-04-000967

COMMENTS FROM THE ON-SITE QUESTION & ANSWER MEETING (MARCH 9)

- Three consulting firms were represented at the meeting.
- The DNR and Commerce project managers provided a brief site history and project overview.
- The site geology and hydrogeology are complex, with interlayered silt, sand and clay, a perched aquifer, and a strong downward vertical gradient. This complexity must be taken into account during remedial planning.
- Free product is found in a sand layer encountered within the screened interval of some of the intermediate-depth piezometers. The intermediate-depth piezometers are screened below the perched aquifer. Significant dissolved phase concentrations are present both above and below this intermediate depth.
- Piezometers containing free product can be purged dry relatively easily, but the piezometers will recharge at a decent rate. Previous attempts to remove free product by hand bailing and with a belt skimmer were not very successful.
- The previous soil excavation essentially removed all accessible contaminated soil between the site building and the State Highway 63 right-of-way. Passive soil vent piping was placed along a portion of the excavation perimeter prior to backfilling, but relying solely upon this passive system to address the remaining contaminated soil does not appear to be a feasible option.
- The main goal of the Minimum Remedial Requirements is aggressive source control, intended to remove free product and remediate impacted soil and groundwater in order to limit further contaminant migration.
- The DNR and Commerce project managers emphasized the need for detail and clarity in the Bid Responses for this site. Cutting and pasting or “parroting” of the Minimum Remedial Requirements into the Bid Response will result in the Bid Response being deemed non-compliant.
- A remedial strategy was not prescribed in the Minimum Remedial Requirements because the DNR and Commerce project managers felt doing so might restrict or eliminate other feasible options. It will be up to the bidding consultant to design a strategy suitable for the site, and to explain why the consultant selected that proposed strategy.

- One specific question that did arise at the meeting related to the requirement to attempt collection of groundwater samples from below the free product. To clarify this requirement, what the DNR and Commerce project managers are looking for is a qualitative assessment of the degree of weathering of the free product. Groundwater samples collected in direct proximity to the free product should give a good approximation of what soluble contaminants are actually dissolving from the free product into groundwater. The method of sample collection will be left up to the discretion of the bidding consultants, but reasonable efforts should be made to limit cross-contamination between the free product and the actual collected samples.